

Start coding or [generate](#) with AI.

NUS Graded Assignment 3.1: ANN for Medical Diagnosis

Syed Salman Rabbani

Double-click (or enter) to edit

```
# Task 1: Utilise Libraries/Dataset

# Import necessary libraries
import pandas as pd
import numpy as np
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
import seaborn as sns

from sklearn.model_selection import train_test_split
from sklearn.preprocessing import StandardScaler
from sklearn.metrics import classification_report, confusion_matrix, roc_curve, auc
from sklearn.utils.class_weight import compute_class_weight
from sklearn.metrics import precision_score, recall_score, f1_score, accuracy_score

from imblearn.over_sampling import SMOTE

import tensorflow as tf
from tensorflow import keras
from tensorflow.keras import layers
from tensorflow.keras.callbacks import EarlyStopping, ModelCheckpoint, ReduceLROnPlateau

from google.colab import files
uploaded = files.upload()

import io
filename = list(uploaded.keys())[0]
df = pd.read_csv(io.BytesIO(uploaded[filename]))

df.head()
```

Choose Files enhanced_..._dataset.csv

- enhanced_diabetes_dataset.csv (text/csv) - 124845 bytes, last modified: 4/27/2025 - 100% done

Saving enhanced_diabetes_dataset.csv to enhanced_diabetes_dataset.csv

	Age	Gender	Pregnancies	Glucose	BloodPressure	SkinThickness	Insulin	BMI	DiabetesPedigreeFunction	HbA1c	FastingBS	Trigly
0	52	1	1	124	95.0	20.0	0	36.0		0.078	4.7	87
1	43	1	2	144	86.0	23.0	3	32.9		0.118	6.3	135
2	55	1	4	141	113.0	18.0	297	43.4		0.139	5.4	113
3	68	1	3	125	110.0	32.0	210	22.7		0.197	5.2	93
4	41	0	0	177	92.0	14.0	189	38.1		0.078	10.5	126

Next steps: [Generate code with df](#) [View recommended plots](#) [New interactive sheet](#)

```
# Task 2: Generate at least three EDA visualisations

# Distribution plots comparing features between diabetic and non-diabetic patients
features = df.columns[:-1]
for feature in features:
    plt.figure(figsize=(8, 4))
    sns.histplot(data=df, x=feature, hue=df.columns[-1], kde=True, palette='Set1')
    plt.title(f'Distribution of {feature} by Diabetes Outcome')
    plt.show()

# For Correlation heatmap
plt.figure(figsize=(12, 10))
sns.heatmap(df.corr(), annot=True, cmap='coolwarm')
plt.title('Correlation Heatmap of Features')
plt.show()

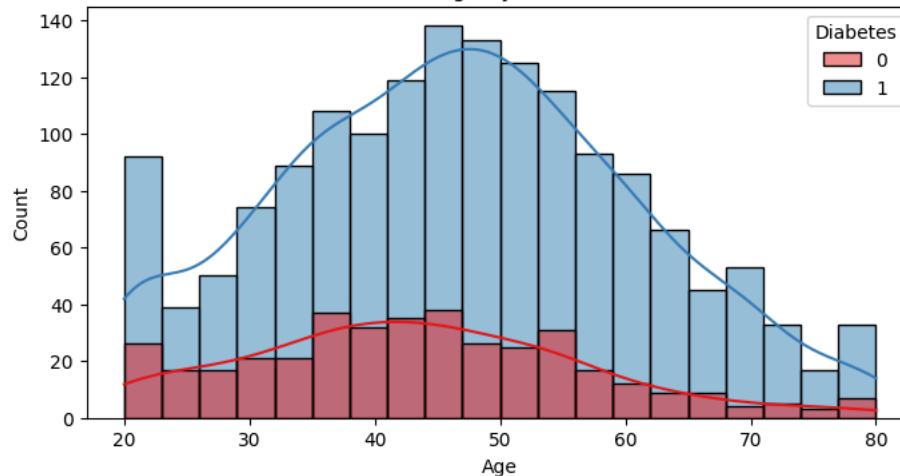
# Feature importance , I am using Random Forest here
from sklearn.ensemble import RandomForestClassifier

X = df.drop(columns=[df.columns[-1]])
```

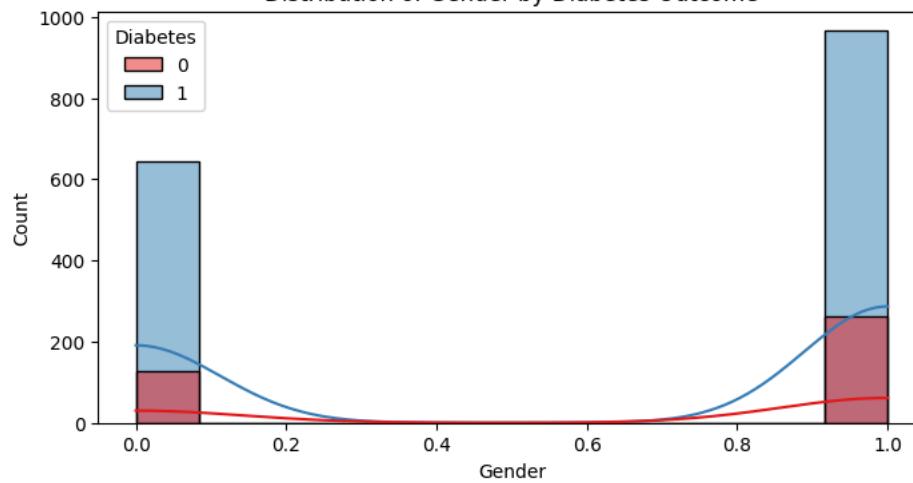
```
y = df[df.columns[-1]]  
  
rf = RandomForestClassifier(random_state=42)  
rf.fit(X, y)  
  
importances = rf.feature_importances_  
indices = np.argsort(importances)[::-1]  
features_sorted = [features[i] for i in indices]  
  
plt.figure(figsize=(10, 6))  
sns.barplot(x=importances[indices], y=features_sorted)  
plt.title('Feature Importance with Random Forest Model')  
plt.show()
```



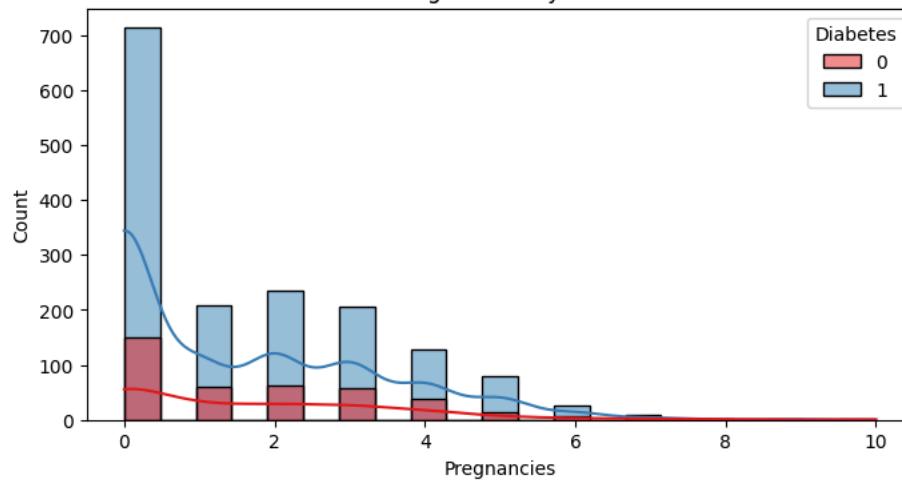
Distribution of Age by Diabetes Outcome



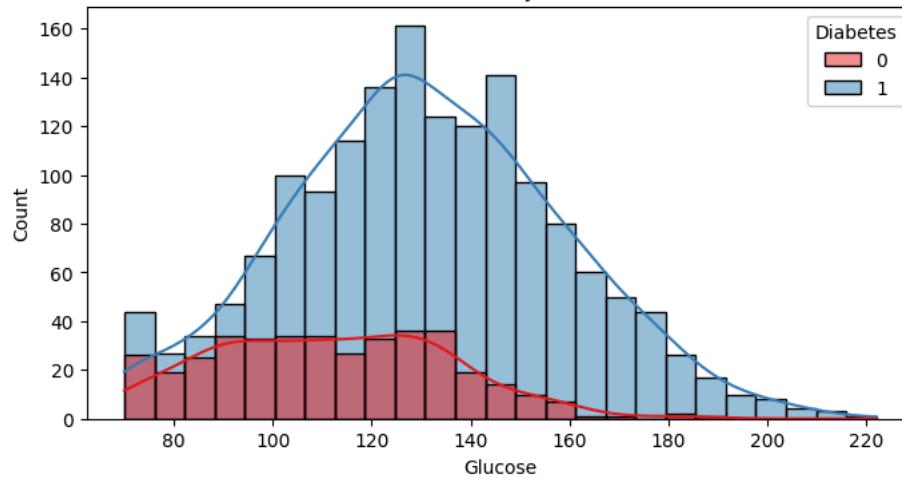
Distribution of Gender by Diabetes Outcome



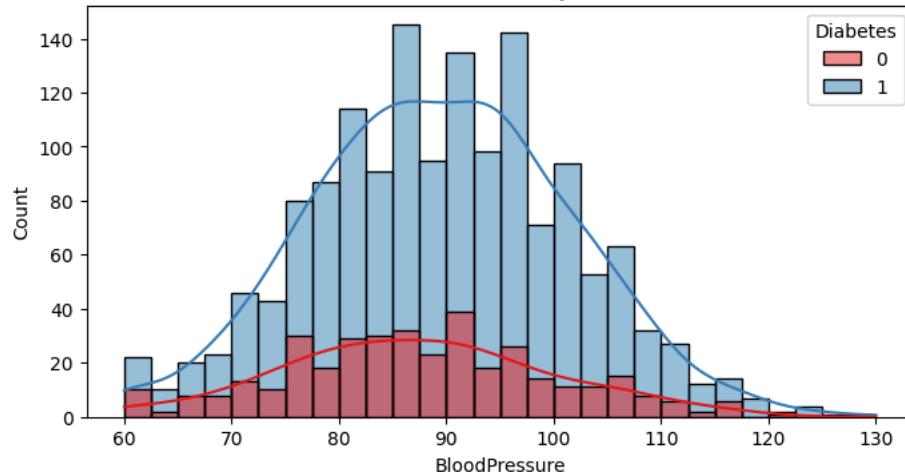
Distribution of Pregnancies by Diabetes Outcome



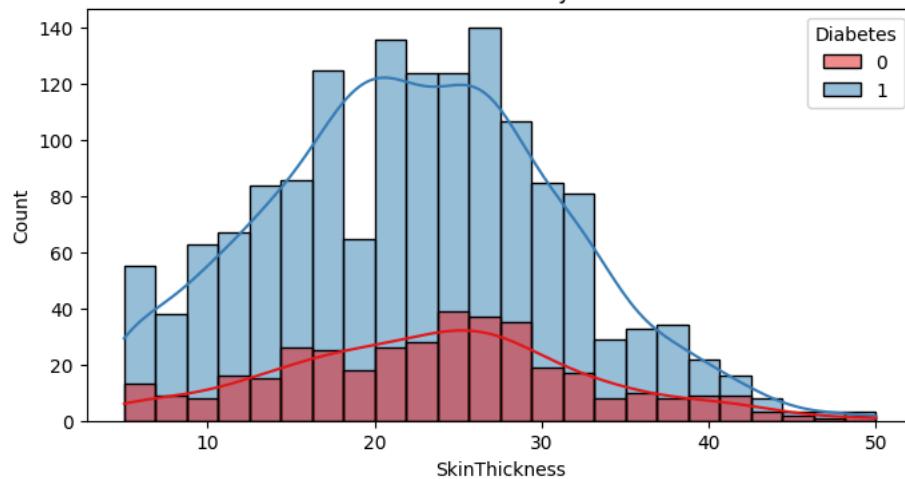
Distribution of Glucose by Diabetes Outcome



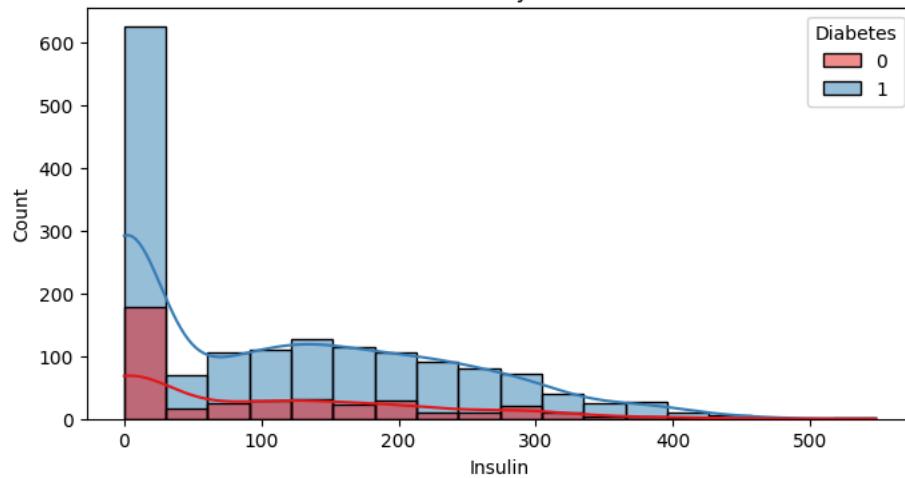
Distribution of BloodPressure by Diabetes Outcome



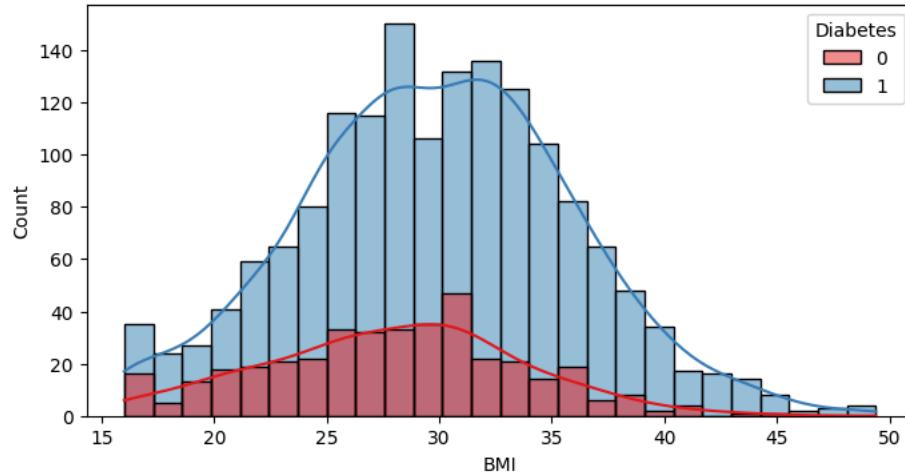
Distribution of SkinThickness by Diabetes Outcome

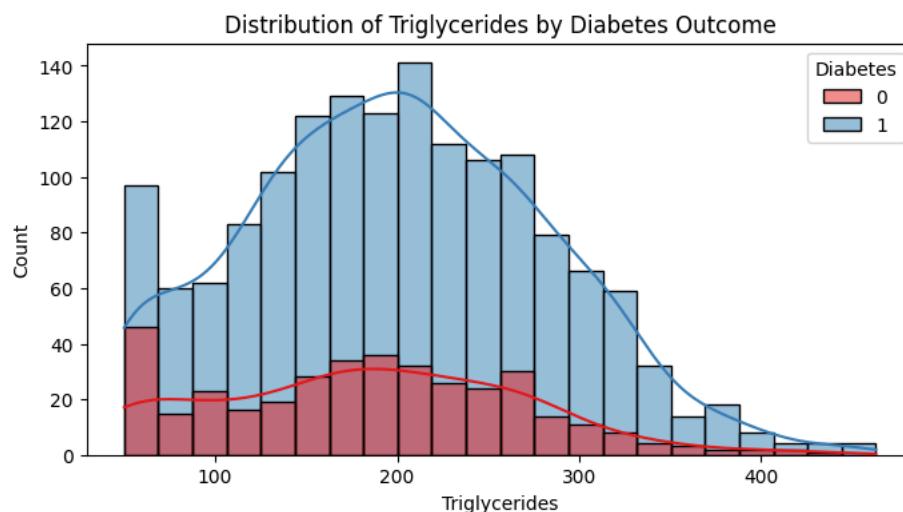
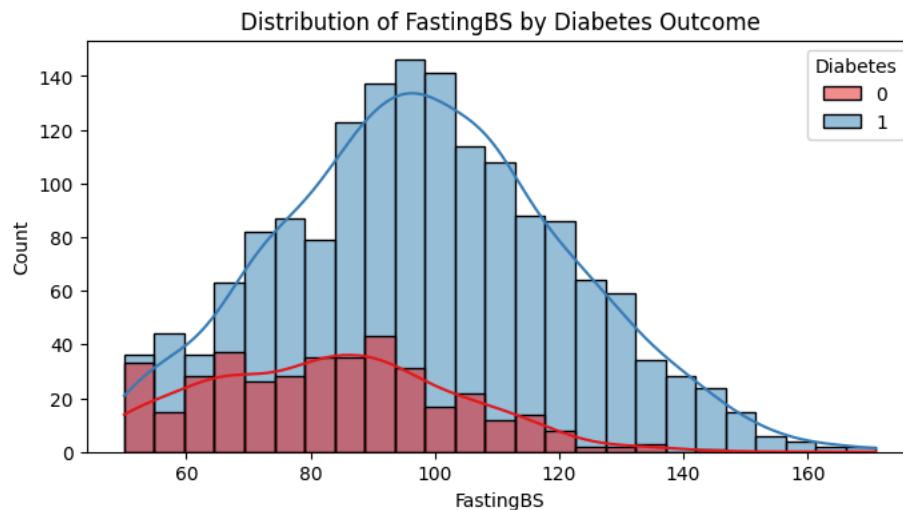
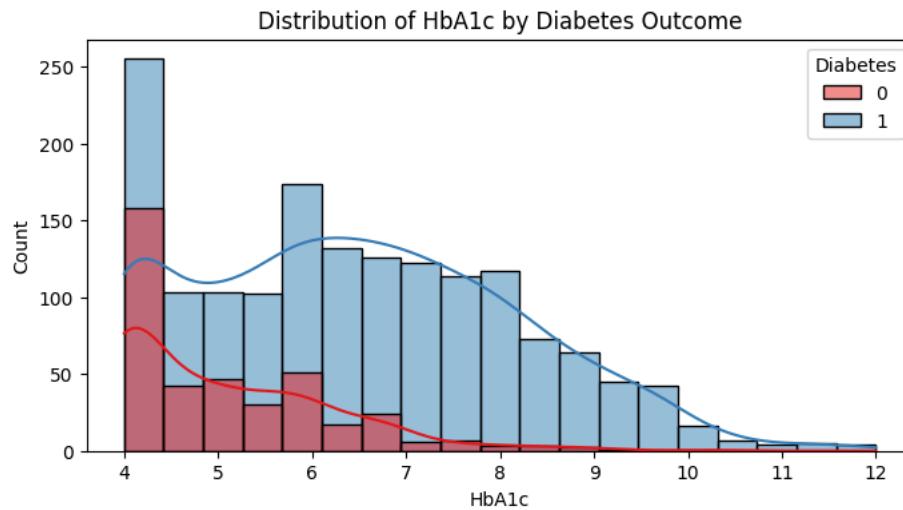
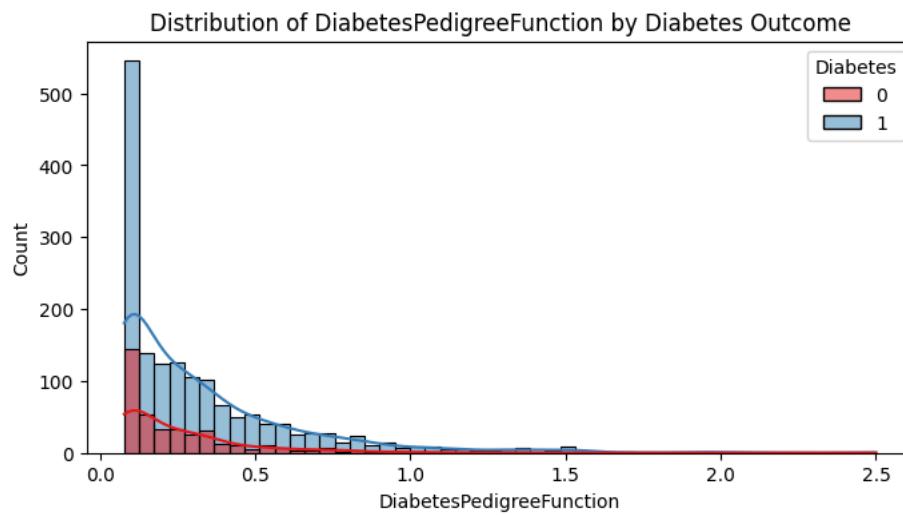


Distribution of Insulin by Diabetes Outcome

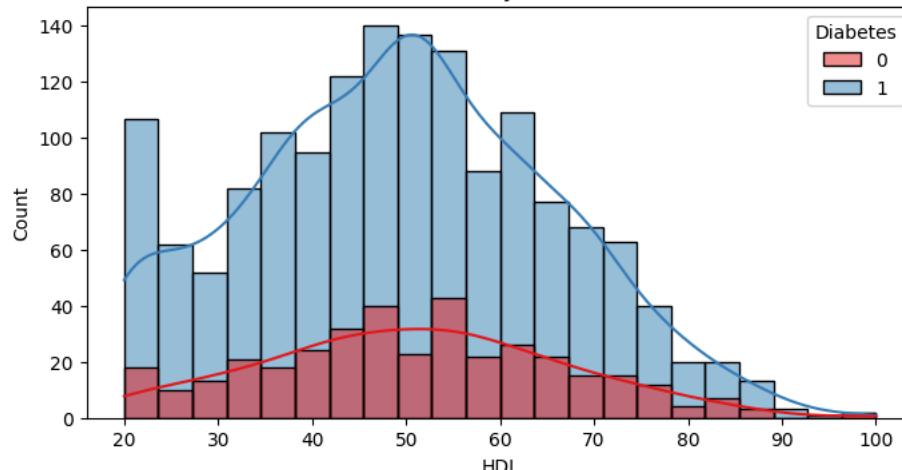


Distribution of BMI by Diabetes Outcome

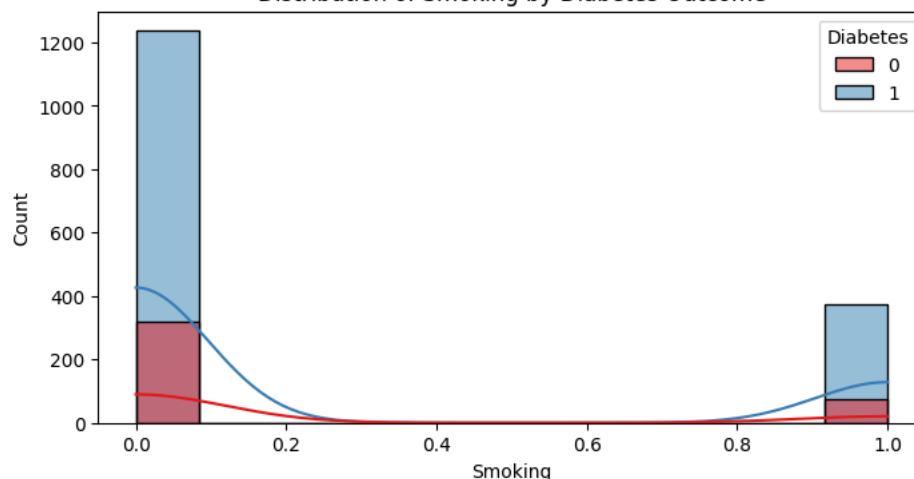




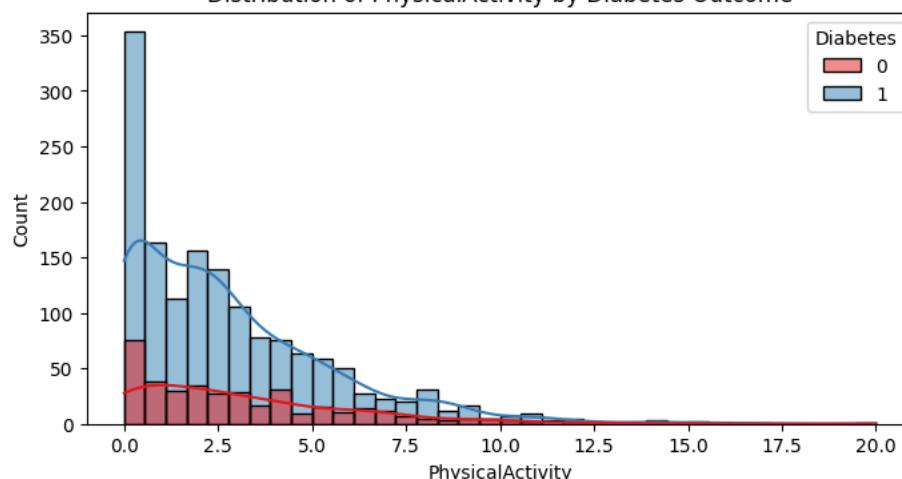
Distribution of HDL by Diabetes Outcome



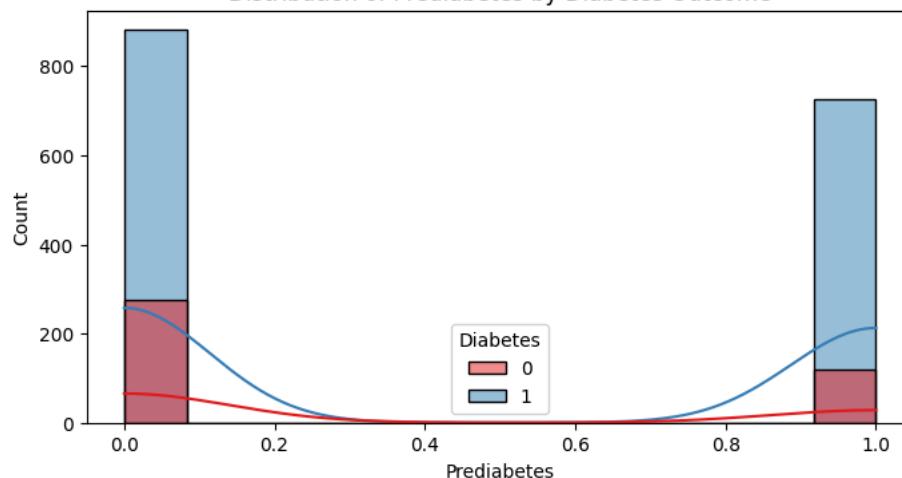
Distribution of Smoking by Diabetes Outcome

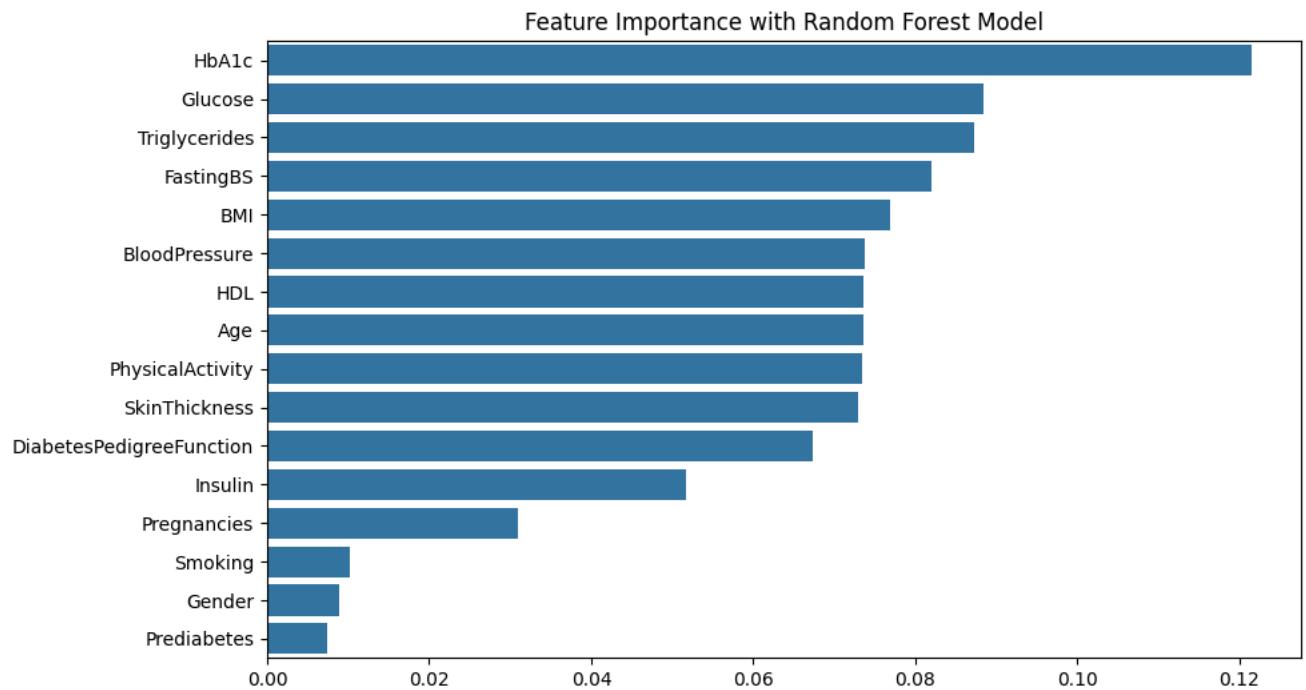
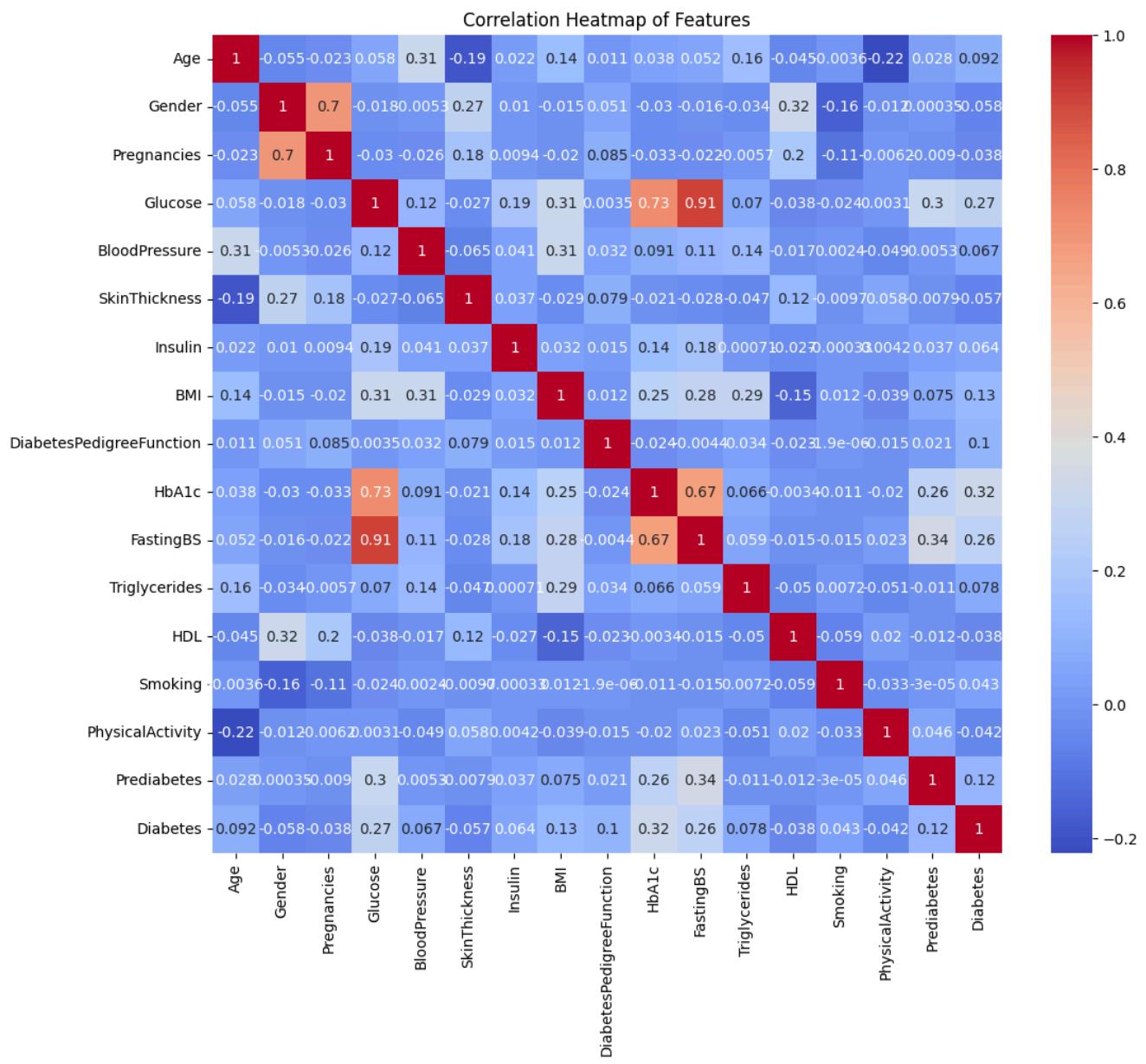


Distribution of PhysicalActivity by Diabetes Outcome



Distribution of Prediabetes by Diabetes Outcome





```
# Task 3: Analyse data quality

# To Check for missing or zero values
zero_features = ['SkinThickness', 'Insulin', 'BMI']
for feature in zero_features:
    missing_count = (df[feature] == 0).sum()
    print(f"{feature} has {missing_count} zero values.")

# Replace zero values with median to level up the data
for feature in zero_features:
    median = df[feature].median()
    df[feature] = df[feature].replace(0, median)

# Verifying if zeros are replaced
for feature in zero_features:
    missing_count = (df[feature] == 0).sum()
    print(f"{feature} after replacement has {missing_count} zero values.")

# Outlier detection using boxplots
for feature in features:
    plt.figure(figsize=(8, 4))
    sns.boxplot(x=df[feature])
    plt.title(f'Boxplot of {feature}')
    plt.show()
```

SKlearn has 0 zero values.

Insulin has 737 zero values.

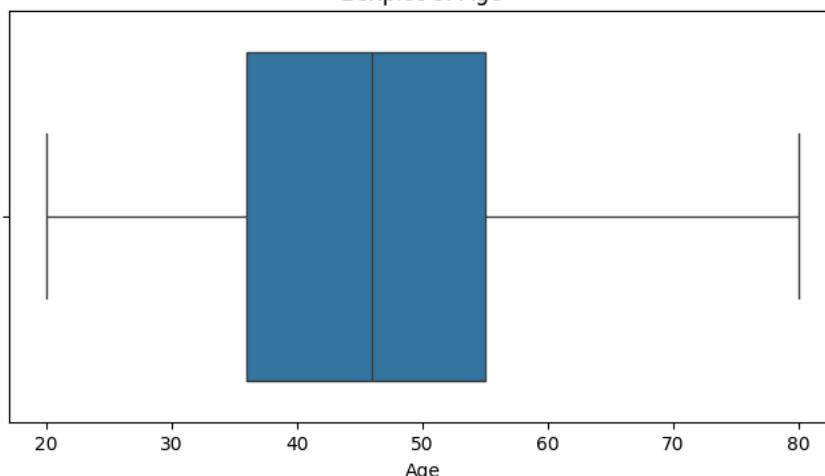
BMI has 0 zero values.

SkinThickness after replacement has 0 zero values.

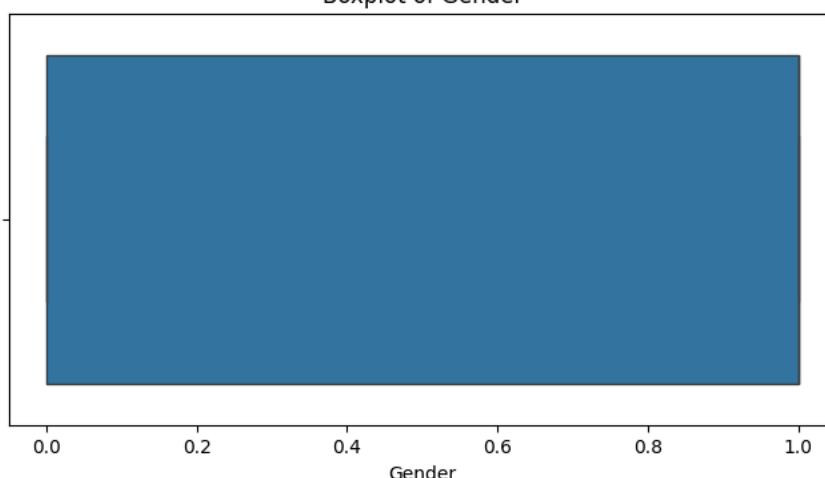
Insulin after replacement has 0 zero values.

BMI after replacement has 0 zero values.

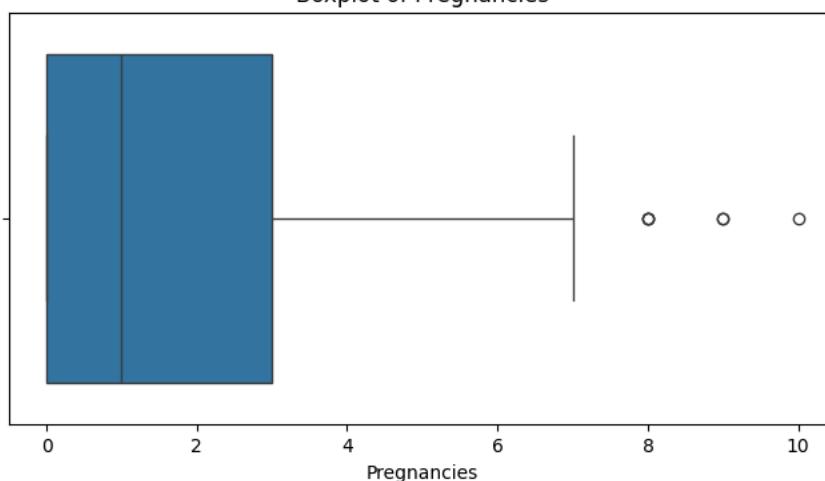
Boxplot of Age



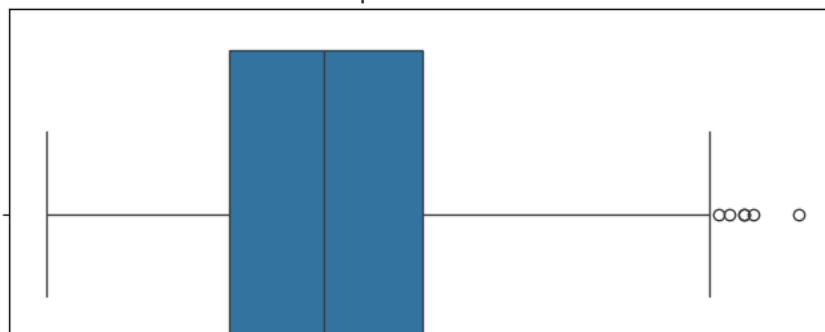
Boxplot of Gender

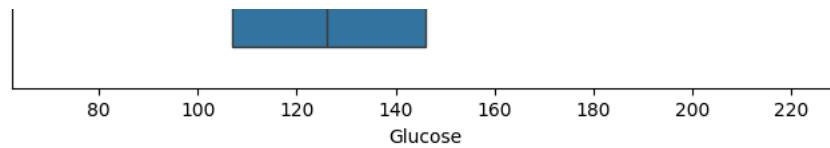


Boxplot of Pregnancies

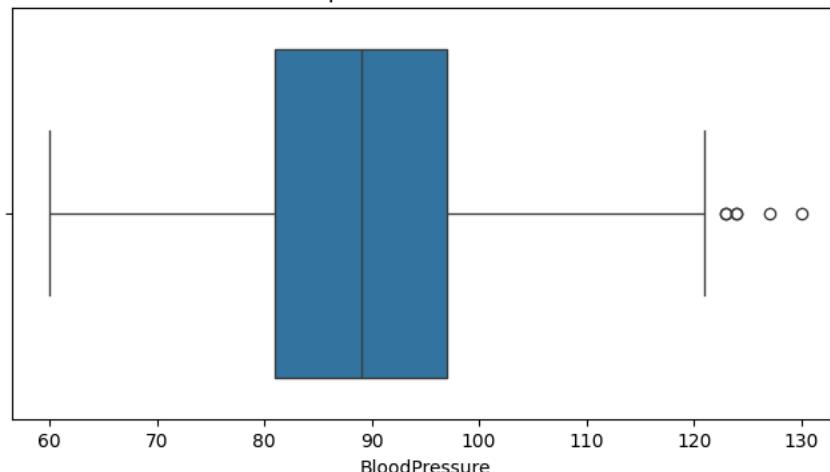


Boxplot of Glucose

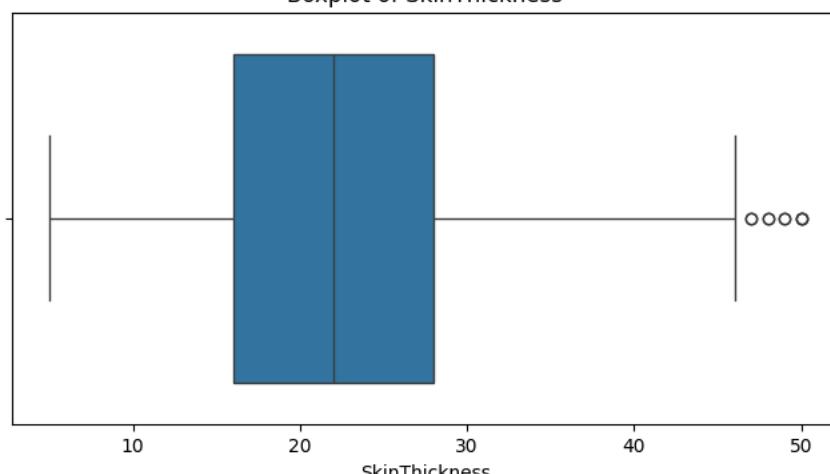




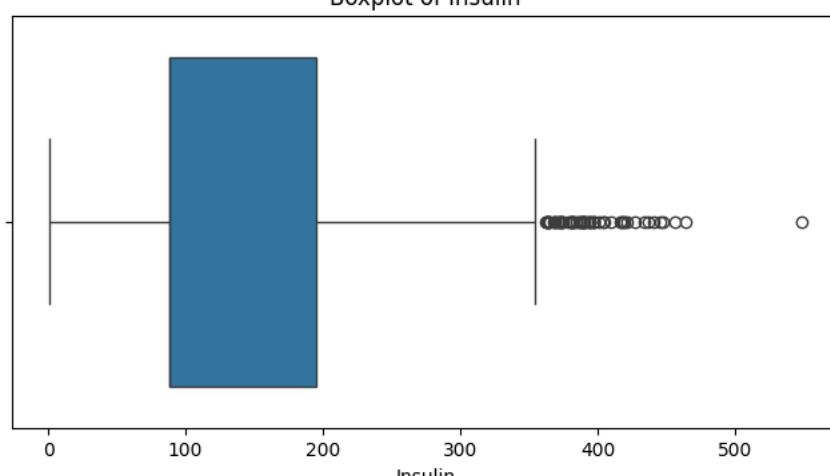
Boxplot of BloodPressure



Boxplot of SkinThickness



Boxplot of Insulin



Boxplot of BMI

